Sept. 6, 1938. J. HICKL 2,129,211

BUILDING BLOCK

Filed July 3, 1936

Fig. 1.

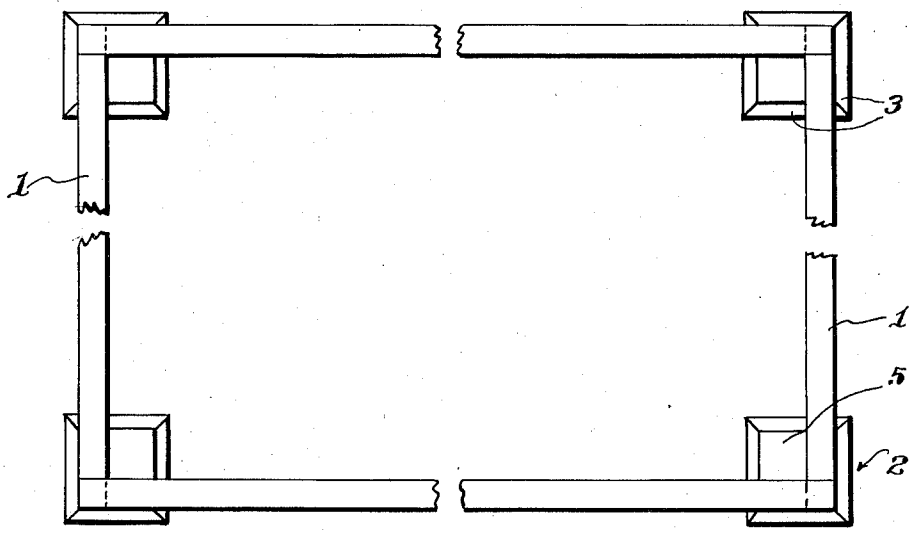


Fig. 2.

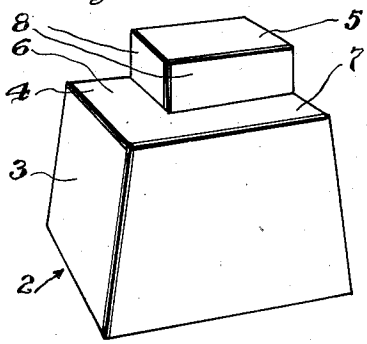


Fig. 3.

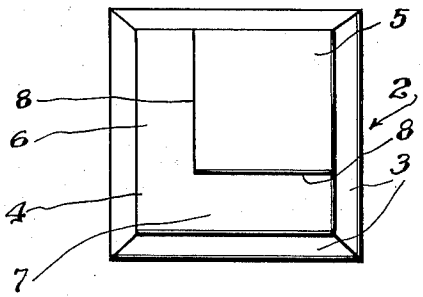


Fig. 4.

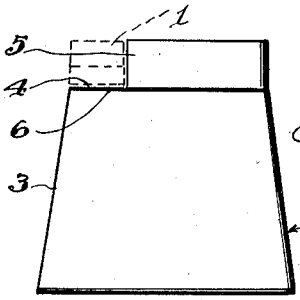
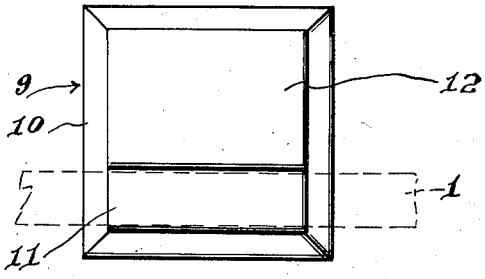


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,129,211

BUILDING BLOCK

John Hickl, Elmaton, Tex.

Application July 3, 1936, Serial No. 88,850

1 Claim. (Cl. 72—77)

This invention relates to foundations for buildings and more particularly to a corner block for supporting the sills of a building.

The main object of the invention is to provide a building block adapted to be placed at the corners for supporting the sills of the structure and having means to lock the sills against displacement.

A further object of the invention is to provide a corner block for supporting the sills of the building and provided with a raised portion for locking the sills against moving in relation to the block.

A still further object is to provide a foundation block having a raised portion adapted to abut against the inner corner of the sill and thereby prevent accidental movement of the sills.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in general of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing and specifically claimed.

For a more general understanding of the invention attention is called to the drawing in which:

Figure 1 is a view of the sills of a building shown supported at the corners by the blocks, the subject matter of this application.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the block.

Figure 3 is a top view thereof.

Figure 4 is a side view of the block.

Figure 5 is a modified form of the block.

Referring now to the drawing in detail, numeral 1 designates the four sills of a building resting on the blocks 2 at the four corners thereof. The body of the block is shaped in the form of a trapezoid and provided with tapered sides 3. Extending from the top 4 is a raised portion 5 which serves as a bearing surface for the sides of the sills to prevent lateral displacement. The height of the said raised portion is substantially equal to the width of the sills while its area is such as to leave sufficient bearing surface at 6 and 7 on which to rest the narrow edge of the sills.

In practice the sills 1 are placed on the blocks as shown in Figure 1 with the raised portions 5 at the inside corners of the said sills so the sides thereof can bear against the sides of the raised portion. Thus should a storm or hurricane occur the raised portion of each block will resist the wind pressure and prevent any displacement of the building.

In Figure 5 is shown a modified form of the block adapted to be used between the corner block for supporting the center of the sills. Numeral 9 designates the block provided with tapered sides 10 and a flat top portion 11 for supporting the sills 1. Behind the flat top 11 is a raised portion 12 of equal height and breadth as the raised portion 5 but extending across the whole width of the top of the block.

It will thus be seen that I have provided a practical, simple and efficient block for supporting a building structure which will resist the pressure of a strong wind or hurricane to move the structure off the foundation. If it becomes necessary to move the building to another site, the structure can easily be lifted up to clear the raised portions of the blocks as the sills are not in any way fastened to the blocks, such fastenings being not necessary with this novel block construction.

It is obvious that changes may be made in the form and construction of the apparatus without departing from the material principles thereof. It is not therefore desired to confine the invention to the exact form herein shown and described but it is desired to include all such forms as come within the scope of the appended claim.

Having described my invention, I claim:

A corner foundation block for supporting the sills of a superposed structure comprising a trapezoidal shaped base portion and a portion substantially square shaped in plan view fixed at one corner of the upper surface of said base portion so as to provide two surfaces thereon arranged at different heights, the lower one of said surfaces being L-shaped and of a width and height substantially coincident with the width and height of the sills of the structure to provide a bearing surface for said sills, the base portion of said block having sides sloping away from said lower level.

JOHN HICKL.